HANDBOOK OF PHONOLOGICAL DATA FROM A SAMPLE OF THE WORLD'S LANGUAGES

A Report of the Stanford Phonology Archive

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235 Albanian

235 01 p[01]
[p-unreleased][60]

235 02 b
[b-half-voice][61]

235 03 t[01,03]
[t-unreleased][60]

235 04 d[03]
[d-half-voice][61]

235 05 k[01]
[k-unreleased][60]

235 06 g
[g-half-voice][61]

235 07 t/s[03,04]

235 08 d/z[03,04]
[d/z-half-voice][61]

235 09 t/s-hacek[04]

235 10 d/z-hacek[05]
[d/z-hacek-half-voice][61]

235 11 t/c-fricative
[c-unreleased][62]
[c-fricative][06,63]

235 12 d/j-fricative
[j-fricative][64]
[j-fricative-half-voice][61,64]
[d/j-fricative-half-voice][61]

235 Albanian

13 f
[p-labiodental][65]
(free)

14 v
[v-approximant][08,66]
[v-half-voice][61]
[b-labiodental][09,65]
(free)

15 theta[10]
[t-interdental][65]
(free)

16 eth[10]
[eth-approximant][08,11,66]
[eth-half-voice][61]
[d-interdental][09,65]
(free)

17 s[03,04]

18 z[03,04]
[z-half-voice][61]

19 s-hacek[05]

20 z-hacek[05]
[z-hacek-half-voice][61]

22 m[12]
[m-syllabic][67]
(free)

23 n[03,12]
[eng][68]
[n-syllabic][67]
(free)

235 Albanian

24 n-palatoalveolar[12,13]
[n-palatal][14,69]
[n-palatal-syllabic][67]
(free)

25 l[03]

26 l-velarized[03]

27 r-trill[03,15,30]
[r-flap][16,70]

28 h
[h-lax][17,71]

51 i[18]

52 u-trema[19]

53 e-mid[20]

54 schwa[21]

55 u[22]

56 o-mid[23]

57 a[24]

58 yod

235 $a Albanian $b Tosk $d Indo-European $e Albania, Tosk (city of Berat) $f ca 3 million $g Merritt Ruhlen $g Marilyn Vihman (review)

235 $a Newmark, Leonard $b 1957 $c Structural Grammar of Albanian $d IJAL 23:4, part II $f (Indiana Univ. Research Center in Anthropology, Folklore, and Linguistics: Pub 4) $q 5 informants $q 1 principal informant $r 3 years $s rather narrowly structuralist; heavy use of various kinds of "juncture;" some dependence on Stetson's chest-pulse syllable theory in connection with "sub-laryngeal phonemes" (=suprasegmentals); phonetics sometimes implausible.

235 $a **INTONATION** $A Newmark distinguishes two intonation patterns, rising and falling. See p.12ff.

235 $a **LONG CONSONANTS (NON-DISTINCTIVE)** $A "Allophones of consonants are longer prejuncturally than elsewhere. For stops, longer duration may mean either longer postponement of release, or post-release audible friction." (p.17)

235 $a **STRESS** $A Newmark distinguishes between "inherent stress" (= word stress) and "phrase stress." It appears that word stress may occur on any syllable, but this is not discussed. (See p.10.)

235 $a **SYLLABLE** $A (C)(C)(C)V(V)(C)(C)(C) $A See p.11, 24ff.

235 $a **VELARIZED VOWELS** $A "All vowels have slightly velarized allophones following /l-velarized/, and optionally following /r-trill/." (p.15) It is unclear what Newmark means by "velarized," perhaps a back vowel on-glide.

235 01 $A The voiceless stops are "minimally aspirated" (p.17); "weakly aspirated pre-juncturally." (p.16)

235 03 $A /t, d, s, z/ are called "post-dental," /l, l-velarized/ "alveolar," /n/ "pre-alveolar," and no position is given for /r-trill, t/s, d/z/.

235 04 $A /t/s, d/z, t/s-hacek, s, z/ are described as "short-grooved." (p.19)

235 05 $A /d/z-hacek, s-hacek, z-hacek/ are described as "long-grooved." (p.19, 18)

235 06 $A [c-fricative] is a "palatal fricative with very close stricture, almost stop." (p.19)

235 08 $A [v-approximant, eth-approximant] are described as "very lenis" (p.18); interpreted here to mean approximant articulation.

235 09 $A By the voicing rules [b-labiodental, d-interdental] should in turn have half-voice variants, but it is not known whether such phones actually occur.

235 10 $A /theta, eth/ are described as "apico-dental (interdental)." (p.18)

235 11 $A [eth-approximant] may be pronounced "with optional simultaneous lateral escape of air." (p.18)

235 12 $A "All nasals...have prejunctural allophones which freely do or do not have audible release of the oral stop mechanism." (p.16)

235 13 $A /n-palatoalveolar/ is a "nasal formed by tongue-front flat contact with front palate." (p.20)

235 14 $A [n-palatal] is "homorganic with /d/z-hacek/." (p.20)

235 15 $A /r-trill/ is described as "fortis;" "freely also lenis." (p.21)

235 16 $A [r-flap] is produced "with flap release...freely also without flap release." (p.21)

235 17 $A [h-lax] has "very weak aspiration...usually drops out." (p.22)

235 18 $A /i/ is described as "higher than vowel in English 'pit.'" (p.22)

235 19 $A /u-trema/ is described as "lower than vowel in French 'rue.'" (p.22)

235 20 $A /e-mid/ is described as "higher than vowel in English 'pet.'" (p.23)

235 21 $A /schwa/ is described as "more front, higher and tenser than vowel in English 'bun.'" (p.23)

235 22 $A /u/ is described as "higher than vowel in English 'put.'" (p.23)

235 23 $A /o-mid/ is described as "higher than vowel in English 'call.'" (p.23)

235 24 $A /a/ is described as "low back...higher and more front than vowel in English 'mar.'" (p.23)

235 30 $A /r-trill/ occurs "before stressed vowel or after consonant." (p.21)

235 60 $A The voiceless stops are unreleased before a consonant. (p.16)

235 61 $A The voiced obstruents are half-voiced before word boundary or voiceless consonant. Also, with reversed order of voicelessness, after voiceless consonant. Partial devoicing is "optional but usual." (p.16) But this rule is contradicted by Newmark's statement (p.30) that complete devoicing occurs.

235 62 $A /t/c-fricative/ is realized as [c-unreleased] before juncture. (p.19)

235 63 $A /t/c-fricative/ is realized as [c-fricative] "after voiceless fricatives [and] before /t/." (p.19)

235 64 $A /d/j-fricative/ is realized as [j-fricative] "after voiced fricative [and] before [juncture]." (p.20)

235 65 $A /f, v, theta, eth/ are realized as [p-labiodental, b-labiodental, t-interdental, d-interdental] occasionally word finally and before consonants. (p.16)

235 66 $A /v, eth/ are approximants "between vowels." (p.18)

235 67 $A "Postjunctural nasals before voiced stops and before the voiced palatal (/d/z-hacek/) are freely and usually longer than elsewhere." (p.16) (They are coded here as "syllabic.")

235 68 $A /n/ is realized as [eng] "before velar stops." (p.21)

235 69 $A /n-palatoalveolar/ is palatal "before palatal stops." (p.20)

235 70 $A /r-trill/ is realized as [r-flap] "between vowels or before juncture." (p.21)

235 71 $A /h/ is realized as [h-lax] "between vowels." (p.18)